

Edmonton Bulletin.

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1885.

No. 18.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1885.

The bill providing for taking the census of Manitoba and the North-West has passed through committee of the whole.

A sensation occurred in the corridor of the House of Commons, yesterday, caused by Landry, of Montmagny, publicly whipping Langlier, M.P., for libelling him.

Gen. Buller is hemmed in at the Abu Klea wells. He telegraphs that he is perfectly safe against Arab attacks. Wolseley will remove the British camp at Korti to more northern parts. The body of Gen. Stewart is to be buried at the entrance of the valley leading to Gakdul. The Horse Guards left London to-day for Suakin. The Coldstreams and Grenadiers have already gone. The enthusiasm of the London populace for the vigorous prosecution of the war is tremendous. In the imperial parliament yesterday Gladstone fixed Monday for the debate on Northcote's motion of censure, and on the Queen's message calling out the reserves.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 24, 1885.

Latest advices from the Soudan, dated Abu Klea, Feb. 20th, state that hostile Arabs appeared at Abu Klea on the night of the 19th, and were dispersed by a few rounds from General Buller's Gardner guns.

In the commons to-night the report of the Chinese commission is to be presented. It recommends allowing continued immigration, subject only to police and sanitary regulations. The budget speech is postponed until Thursday. It is understood that the duty on flour will not be advanced. The franchise bill is likely to be abandoned.

The latest news from Afghanistan puts a serious face on the troubles between England and Russia, and it is openly said that there is every prospect of war. The gravity of the situation is thought by some to exceed the Soudan question. British influence with the Afghans is weak at present, and it is feared the Afghans will presume on British friendship to the extent of forcing a conflict with Russia in which Great Britain would be compelled to take a part.

The London newspapers are crowded with comments on Gladstone's speech at the re-assembling of parliament, but words of commendation are few and far between. Meagre praise is bestowed by extreme partisans of the government, but even that has an apologetic tone. From opponents there is a fierce chorus of denunciation. The Pall Mall Gazette, always a good friend of the government, concludes a vigorous article by saying that Gladstone's once glorious sun is setting fast behind black and lurid clouds.

A number of despatches from Gordon to the home government, dated November 4th, have been published to-day. From these it appears that Gordon declined to agree with the home government that the expedition under Wolseley was for the purpose of rescuing him, but was designed to rescue the garrison of Khartoum. On September 18th he wrote as follows: "How many times have I written asking for reinforcements, but my letters have never been answered. The hearts of the men are weary with this long waiting for assistance, and failing to receive any words of encouragement which would lead them to expect help. While you eat, drink, and rest in good beds we are always fighting and watching to unravel the movements of the Mahdi. If you take no interest in suppressing this rebellion serious consequences of the highest moment will result, which will be the reverse of victories for you. Stewart starts in two days. The reason for sending him is because you have been silent all this time. While you have neglected us we have lost time without doing any good. If troops can be sent the rebellion will cease."

WINNIPEG, Feb. 25th, 1885.

Scholes and Mitchell have had a big glove contest in Toronto. Lieutenant-governor Robinson was present. Mitchell won.

Queen Victoria is improving. Gladstone is denounced on all sides. It is rumored that he will resign. The debate on Northcote's motion has not come off yet.

A big dynamite congress was held at Paris the other day. Representatives from all the republican countries were present. London and other English cities are to be blown up.

There is a great chance of war between Russia and the Afghans. If war takes place England will help the latter, and the guards now on the way to Egypt will be ordered to Bombay.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 27, 1885.

The British parliament is debating a motion of censure against Gladstone's Soudan policy. There has been no vote yet, but it is believed that the motion will be defeated.

Dalton McCarthy has introduced an amendment to the Scott act providing that distillers and brewers living in a county where the act is in force may sell in that county.

The hot season in the Soudan has set in, leaving General Buller's forces at Abu Klea in a bad position. The camels are dying for want of water, and the forces will have trouble in getting back.

Rogers and McKay, of Rock lake, Manitoba, are in Ottawa asking subsidy in land or money for the Rock lake and Brandon railway. They have seen the premier and are confident of success.

There is a panic in wheat in Chicago. Wheat for delivery in May fell to 81 cts. yesterday, and opened at 80 1/2 cts this morning. It rose to 80 1/2, fell to 80 and closed at 79 1/2. The heavy decline is ascribed to the action of the French assembly in imposing a heavy import duty on American grain.

The better terms to Manitoba have been disclosed by state papers brought down in the House of Commons. They are the same as stated in the Mail except that the per capita grant stated as \$120,000 is only \$100,000. The public are indignant with Norquay and Luxton's election in south Winnipeg is almost assured.

General Manager Van Horne, in an interview in Chicago, said that the grading on the C. P. R. north of Lake Superior, was finished and the track would be laid within thirty days, so that there would be through communication from Montreal to the Columbia river. A gap of 214 miles remains in British Columbia, which he expects to be finished in August next.

BATTLEFORD, Feb. 27, 1885.

Weather like spring. Thermometer 40 above.

A train of freighters with freight for Mahaffey & Co. arrived yesterday.

The French residents have formed a St. Jean Baptiste society with Judge Rouleau as president.

Cunningham, a schoolmaster at Eagle Hills, was fined ten dollars and costs for whipping a refractory pupil.

The police wood tenders were opened on Wednesday and that of the Stoney Indians, put in by the Indian agent, was the lowest, \$3.25 per cord. They received the contract.

The government has decided to remove the Indian agency from this place to Poundmaker's reserve, thirty miles up Battle river. A public meeting is proposed to protest against the removal.

CALGARY, Feb. 28, 1885.

Train on time. Weather beautiful. Incipient fire in Ogburn's barber shop. No damage.

Gangs of men have gone west to strengthen the bridges.

Eight thousand pounds of freight is here for Norris & Carey.

An editor of the Nor'-Wester, Mr. Whitehead and others passed through for the coast.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney was expected to arrive by this train, but failed to do so on account of illness.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, Feb. 27, 1885.

The Galt mining company will place a line of steamers on the Saskatchewan to ply between Swift Current and Edmonton by the south branch. The first steamer will be placed on the route on the 15th of April. J. B. Davis, late of N. W. T. Co., will be manager.

Gen. Wood will join Gen. Wolseley in Soudan as chief of staff, General Grenfield taking his command. Arabs in Yemen, Arabia, have revolted and slaughtered a Turkish garrison. The proposed credit for the Soudan campaign amounts to £2,500,000, procured by an issue of 2 1/2 per cent. bonds. South Australia will furnish 250 men for the Soudan at its own expense. The governor of Victoria, Australia, has cabled the willingness of that province to assist in the Soudan war as an integral part of the British empire. The services of several Canadian regiments have been offered for the Soudan. Gordon was killed on the morning of January 26th. A number of El Mahdi's men had gained admittance to the town and met him as he was going to the Austrian consulate with Mohamed Mustapha Bey and twenty men. The Arabs fired a volley killing the whole party, and afterwards killed the Austrian consul. The gates were opened to the Mahdi by Faraz Pasha, one of the commanders under Gordon, and it is reported that 2,000 of the garrison and people were massacred. The British are preparing to land large forces at Suakin. Osman Digma is preparing for a desperate fight. He is arming and drilling the women. Farie's forces, under Brackenbury, are advancing along the Nile as ordered.

LOCAL.

No news of the disputed claims yet.

Stages left this morning at seven o'clock.

Mr. McARTHUR left on Friday for the east.

Mild weather all week and the snow has lowered greatly.

Mrs. J. G. STEWART left for Calgary this morning by stage.

Mrs. Geo. SUTHERLAND, of the Sturgeon settlement, is very ill.

Rev. PERE LEDUC is seriously ill of rheumatic fever at St. Albert.

The revival meetings are to be continued during the coming week.

Thos. EDMONDSON left for Calgary and the east on Friday with V. Anderson.

J. HANEY arrived from his mine up the river, Thursday. He will start up again next week.

JAS. LEVY, of the Saskatchewan gold mining and dredging company, left this morning by stage for Winnipeg.

D. McLEOD arrived from Calgary on Saturday last. Roads heavy. No track for the greater part of the way.

Voting on the erection of Belmont Protestant public school district on Saturday next at the Belmont school house.

The gold mining machinery has been removed from Clover bar to Hardisty & Fraser's mill, where a scow will be built upon which to operate it.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to issue a telegraph extra from this office every Tuesday afternoon. Subscribers to the fund will be entitled to a copy.

The voting on the St. Leon, Dellowse, Cunningham and St. Albert school districts came off according to advertisement and was unanimously in favor of their erection.

The citizen's ball came off on Wednesday evening last in the Masonic hall. The attendance was not large, but those present claim to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

BROTHER V. PINRAU, who is to be promoted to minor orders, at St. Joachim's church, this morning, and Brother P. Lizec will be ordained sub-deacons to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10:30, by His Lordship Bishop Grandin.

REVIVAL services have been conducted every evening this week, by Rev. Messrs. Howard and Baird. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, in the Methodist church, and on Wednesday in the Presbyterian church.

The following telegram was received late yesterday evening: "Regina, 27th Feb., 1885.—To F. Oliver.—If your resignation as member of council is sent in election will be held at time suggested. E. Dewdney." Mr. Oliver's resignation was forwarded by the outgoing mail.

An entertainment will be held at Ft. Saskatchewan next Friday evening, for the purpose of providing a new place of meeting for the Presbyterian church. The concert will commence at 7:30 p.m., and will be held in the interpreter's house, a few yards south of the barracks. Admission 50 cts.

THREE large maps issued by the telegraph and signal service department arrived by this mail. One shows the western part of Ontario, another Manitoba and the North-West, and the third British Columbia. They look well, and show all the meteorological and telegraph stations in the regions covered by them.

A PETITION has been forwarded to Regina for the erection of St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic public school district, situated between the Belmont, Sturgeon river and Saskatchewan school districts, area 26 full and five broken sections or 16,725 acres. Taxable property \$54,562. Total population 44. Adult population 24. Population of children of school age 17. The voting will take place at F. Pagerie's on Monday, March 24th.

The following telegram was received on Thursday by all those who had tendered on the telegraph pole contract from Ft. Saskatchewan to Ft. Pitt: "Battleford, Feb. 20th, 1885.—Your tenders for poles were not accepted, being too high. You are invited to send in tenders at the nearest telegraph office by noon on the 5th of March next, for telegraph poles between Battleford and Ft. Pitt, price per pole not to exceed one dollar and a half. The specifications dated 15th December, 1884, must be agreed to, except in kind of wood used for poles. The tenderer will please mention kind of wood he will supply and price per pole, also he will give another tender for poles five inches in diameter at small end. The tenderer must also state which route he tenders for. H. Gibson."

THE report of the minister of the interior says that with the exception of one or two at Battleford and Edmonton, all the old claims in the Saskatchewan country have been decided upon by the land board. The only claims of old settlers remaining unsettled are at Lac la Biche, Victoria and Battle river. The necessary enquiry at the two latter places will be made in the spring, but Lac la Biche cannot be settled until surveyed.

Mail arrived on Wednesday evening, one day behind time. The delay was caused by drifted roads, a blizzard on Thursday of last week having blotted out all signs of a track and made deep drifts in many places. From Calgary to Scarlett's the road was pretty good. From there to the Lone pine there was a strong crust. The snow was deepest from Red Deer to Battle river. Frequently the horses had to be unhitched and made to pull the sleigh out of the drifts backwards. There were two passengers, J.-G. McLean, traveller for O'Brien & Co., Montreal, and J. Walsh, agent of Rogers, fur dealer, Toronto.

News of a terrible occurrence near Fort Fond du Lac, lake Athabasca, in the Hudson's bay company's district of Athabasca, arrived by this mail. An Indian, who had been crazy at times for years, attacked another Indian in the camp. The latter, in self-defence, knocked the crazy man senseless. As he lay upon the ground the other members of the party became afraid that if he recovered he would revenge himself upon them. They finally succeeded in inducing the man who had knocked him down to chop his head off. Afterwards, as they feared he might come to life again, they burned the body. The Indians belonged to the Chipewyan nation.

A LETTER received from Regina this mail, by F. Oliver, in reference to the request that the election to the North-West council be brought on in March, contains the following: "I am afraid the course you suggest with regard to holding the election at Edmonton could not very well be adopted. In the event of your resigning the election of your successor could only be to complete your own term. The matter, however, is under consideration and the lieutenant-governor has no objection to order the election sooner if he can see his way clear. Will let you know his decision by next mail. Yours truly, A. E. Forget."

THE design of building a new telegraph line between Ft. Saskatchewan and Ft. Pitt has been abandoned by the government owing to the cost of the poles. A line will be built, however, from Battleford to Pitt, and tenders are now asked for its construction. It is probable that the line from Edmonton to Ft. Saskatchewan will be proceeded with at once, by the south side of the river, Ft. Saskatchewan building to Clover Bar, and the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company from Clover Bar to Edmonton. The line will follow the road allowances in the township surveys and the total length of the route will be twenty miles.

THE quantities of flour required by the contract for Edmonton agency, and dates of delivery, all in 1885, are as follows: Saddle Lake, 200 sacks, July 1st; Farm 16, 200 sacks, November 1st; Edmonton, 200 sacks, July 1st, and 200 sacks November 1st; Peace hills storehouse, near Battle river, 200 sacks, July 1st, and 300 sacks November 1st. The department desires to introduce the use of barley flour among the Indians, and will be glad to receive, with the tender for wheat flour, the prices at which the former will be delivered at any or all of the points named for delivery, the understanding being that not more than one fourth of the whole quantity of flour required shall be barley flour, and that each sack of barley flour which shall be delivered shall be in lieu of one sack of the wheat flour called for, at such price as may be agreed upon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.—A Team of Horses and Harness, 1 new Wagon, 1 Watson Reaper, 1 Brantford Mower and Rake, 1 Plow, 1 Fanning Mill, 54 sacks Flour, 200 bushels Feed, 150 bushels oats, 30 bushels Potatoes, 17 Figs, 1 set Bob-Sleighs, 1 Cradle, 1 set Carpenter's tools, 15 tons of hay and other articles too numerous to mention, on Monday, March 16th. Terms—Under \$15, cash; over that amount and up to \$100, approved joint notes at six months; over \$100, approved joint notes due Jan. 1st, 1886. Interest at ten per cent. FRANK PROVOST.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 28, 1885.

REPRESENTATION of the North-West territories in parliament is still a long way off. Instead of an act being introduced this session, provision for taking the census is made and the act granting representation will not be passed until next session, if then. So that it will be '87 before the people of the North-West will be enfranchised. The members elected then will only sit one session before the general election is due.

If Britain's only business in the Soudan was to relieve Gordon and the Khartoum garrison, now that Gordon has been killed and the garrison gone over to the enemy, her soldiers should be starting for home. Instead, however, their numbers are being increased and every preparation is being made to regain lost ground. After the expenditure of blood and treasure necessary to this end, what has been gained will not be lightly given up. Britain has taken a grip on Egypt that will not be relaxed, and it is more than likely that the intention to relax it never existed.

A wild attempt was made to work up an enthusiasm over premier Norquay on his return lately from Ottawa, but enough centipede annihilator could not be procured even in Manitoba to do the business. The enthusiasm (?) would not come. Mr. Norquay was very amusing. He said he could not communicate the result of his mission in Ottawa to the public until he had consulted his cabinet, although the terms had been published in the Mail weeks before. Such fooling as this is what the Manitoba people take for responsible government.

PROFESSOR SELWYN, of the Canadian geological survey, writes to the Toronto Week that "The problem of fuel supply in the North-West was long ago solved by the facts ascertained and published by the geological survey, and by Dr. Dawson, in the boundary survey." This reads very well for the geological survey, but unfortunately for its credit, the question was settled long before a geological survey was made in the North-West, before the boundary commission was thought of, or confederation had been even suggested. Accompanying a report of the expeditions of 1858 and '59 of S.J., not Dr. or G. M., Dawson, in the Red and Assiniboine river districts, laid before the old legislative assembly of Canada in 1859, is a map of the North-West on which the coal area is defined with sufficient accuracy to settle forever the fuel problem, accompanied by tables showing the composition of the coal. This map is due to the explorations of Palliser Sir John Richardson and others through whose efforts the North-West was better understood forty years ago by the reading public of Britain than it is to-day by the alleged scientists who draw fat salaries in Ottawa, not for what they do, but for what they are supposed to, but do not, know. As a pointer for these scientists the same report alludes to the probability of true coal measures being found in the Duck mountain, Thunder mountain and Red deer river countries, north-east and south-east of Ft. Pelly, not more than 300 miles from Winnipeg, adjacent to the old Mackenzie railway line.

THE Montreal Witness nominates Tupper, Chapleau and Norquay as candidates for the future leadership of the conservative party. The Witness thinks Mr. Norquay's ability as an orator and tactician qualifies him for the place. If these are qualities that entitle a man to the leadership of a great party and premiership of a great country, Mr. Norquay certainly possesses them in an eminent degree, and there are certainly not so many scandals connected with him as with the two others mentioned. But if Mr. Norquay is to be judged by what he has done as premier of his own province his qualifications as a leader of a party or of a government are considerably less than nothing. Manitoba has been a province Canada for 14 years, but has not yet attained its rights as a member of the Canadian confederation, although Mr. Norquay has been premier, with a large and servile majority, for the greater part of the time. During his premiership a municipal system has been framed so useless and so burdensome that the people in many places are crying out against it altogether. Under his school system a very large proportion of the children are growing up in ignorance, and his expenditure of public funds is such that the Winnipeg Commercial is constrained to assert, in regard to the \$100,000 additional provincial subsidy lately secured, that "every cent will be used in salaries and other gifts to friends of the government in power." The ordinary tax payer, who is outside of provincial civil service circles, will not profit a dollar directly or indirectly out of the same. If such a conduct of public affairs constitutes a qualification for the premiership of Canada, Canada has sunk pretty low since the days of our fathers.

SECOND HOMESTEADING.

It is quite likely that there will, as usual, be more or less amendment made to the lands act at this session of parliament, and that the provisions as to second homesteading will come up for consideration. There is a wide difference of opinion in regard to this provision of the act. The land officials generally holding contrary to it, while a large majority of homesteaders are in favor of it.

Against the privilege it is urged that the possibility of acquiring a second, or an indefinite number of claims, merely by residence and improvement, induces a roving spirit in the settler, which has its effect in poor cultivation and small improvement; in lands falling into the hands of speculators and being held locked up from settlement, or in many cases being merely abandoned. And also that the second homesteaders, being more self-reliant, are liable to scatter to more distant points, and be more difficult of land board control than original homesteaders, who are generally new to the country. That all these things are an injury to the country in many ways, but particularly in the matter of appearance, giving an incoming settler an idea that the country can do no better than they see it has done in the hands of those who have farmed merely for speculation, and not to live by farming.

In favor of second homesteading it is urged that it became necessary to allow it in order to stop the exodus of settlers from Manitoba to Dakota. Shortly before the boom, when land commanded a good price, large numbers of settlers in Manitoba became entitled to their patents. They sold out, and as the law did not allow them to acquire other claims in Canada they moved across the boundary and took claims there. By allowing second homesteading this reason for leaving Canada was done away with and has had a marked effect. Besides this great reason, which will remain as long as land available for homesteading remains in the adjoining states, it must be remembered that people do not come to the North-West merely for the good of their health, or for amusement, or simply to exist—such settlers are not wanted—they come to make money, which here is represented by land. This is the reason why they come, and without this reason very few would come. Unless such men are allowed to acquire land in proportion to the time and energy which they expend in the country they will prefer to expend that time and energy elsewhere. That a man who has fulfilled the conditions imposed upon him by the government and acquired a title to his homestead, should thereby be debarred from acquiring another by the same means, as any new settler might, seems an outrage. After a man has served a three years' apprenticeship on a North-West claim; he is far better fitted to go through the same ordeal again than a new comer who in a majority of cases had better pay for a partially improved claim among other settlers than go out inexperienced and alone on the prairie, as his predecessor did. But to prevent second homesteading would be to prevent this; would be to compel the man best fitted for a pioneer to remain in the settlement, and the man best fitted for the settlement to go on as a pioneer. This possibility of shifting about, instead of being an injury, is a benefit, as it allows each class to follow the course best suited to its disposition, and in this way each will give the best results. The wider settlement is scattered the more points there are to which settlers may be attracted, the more are the varied advantages of the different parts of the country brought to notice, and the more settlers are induced to come in; and this rather than the convenience of the officials of the lands department is what is desirable in the North-West. It is quite possible that a second homesteader may occasionally sell out to a speculator who will let the land lie idle, but he might, and in many cases would, do the same—according to the price offered—whether he was allowed to homestead a second time or not. The difference being that when allowed to homestead a second time, the country does not lose a settler as it probably otherwise would. Besides, as half the land in the country—the odd sections—stand for sale to, if not already acquired by, speculators, who may let the land lie waste for ever, it is

straining at a gnat after swallowing a camel, to claim that the few sales that can be made at this time or any other by homesteaders to speculators are a national injury. It may be that some claims are abandoned entirely after patents having been granted, in favor of second homesteads. But the view of such and the knowledge that he can buy a good and partially improved place cheap, is not likely to frighten an incoming settler very much—not nearly so much as the knowledge that he must either pay a very high price for an improved or unimproved claim or go away beyond settlement to get a homestead. If the claim is a good one the improvements will, unless in very few cases, be made use of either under rent or on shares; and if a poor one three years is long enough for a man to be compelled to spend upon it, when the country is full of good ones.

To allow second homesteading is to keep down the demand for government or speculator's land held for sale, and for this reason we may expect the privilege to be regarded with great jealousy as long as it exists, but settlement is as yet too loosely scattered over the country, people have the use of their travelling facilities too well, and besides are too short of cash to be squeezed into buying land at any but a nominal price. While the advisability of allowing second homesteading at the present time is certain, and the country derives great benefits from it, its evils, real or imaginary, could in a great measure be done away with by increasing the amount of improvement necessary to be made by a homesteader before acquiring his patent better than by abolishing the privilege.

Here in Edmonton, where a large number of settlers are entitled to their patents, the question of second homesteading is one of particular interest. Those who have been settled here for five or ten years back are certainly entitled to all privileges that can be conferred by the lands act, while if all were to avail themselves of the right to homestead a second time a great deal of land would be locked up from new settlement, and this is not desirable. The matter, however, may safely be left to regulate itself. While some will prefer to take up second claims, others will prefer to expend all the time and labor they can command upon their present ones, to render them as productive as possible. Every man will do whatever he thinks will pay him best, and it is in the general interest that he should be allowed to do so. In any case the interests of settlers who are already here should not be sacrificed for those who are only expected to come.

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FT. SIMPSON.

Ft. Simpson, the chief fort of the Hudson's bay company in the Mackenzie river district, is situated a little north of north latitude 62, in the 121st degree of west longitude, and as far north north-west of Edmonton as Portage la Prairie is east by south-east, being about four degrees south of the Arctic circle, and eight degrees, or 560 miles from the mouth of the Mackenzie, in the Arctic ocean. The navigable waters of the Mackenzie are reached at the Athabasca Landing, a distance of ninety miles north of Edmonton. Mr. W. Lennie, of the H. B. fort here, who spent the greater part of the years 1858 and '59 at Ft. Simpson, furnishes the following particulars in regard to it:

The fort is situated on the west bank of the Mackenzie, about half a mile below, or north of, the mouth of the Liard river, which falls into the Mackenzie from the west. Below the fort is a snye, or slough, which branches off from the Liard above the fort, and reaches the Mackenzie about two miles below. In high water this is an outlet of the Liard and converts the land upon which the fort is situated into an island about three miles in length. The river bank in front of the fort is a steep cut bank about eighty feet in height, showing rock, gravel, sand and clay. The point on the opposite side of the Liard is somewhat higher, about 100 feet, but elsewhere, up and down the west shore of the Mackenzie, the banks are low. On the east side the banks are higher, and slope back from the river. The Mackenzie is a mile wide at this point, and deep, with a strong current. The Liard at low water is not as large as the Saskatchewan, but is very swift and in high water it is a terrible stream. The country surrounding the fort in all directions is heavily timbered; on the west bank of the Mackenzie with spruce and on the east bank with poplar. The spruce is excellent timber, averaging from a foot and a half to two feet in diameter. One large tree which grew on the island upon which the fort is situated was over four feet in diameter. The timber is excellent for sawing or building purposes. The poplar on the east bank of the Mackenzie is also large. The forests surrounding fort Simpson are practically unbroken and of immense and unknown extent. The country west of the fort is rolling and the soil is sandy clay. There is little vegetation in the woods as they are very thick. The only open land is about fifteen acres around the fort, five acres of which the company cultivated, growing barley and potatoes successfully both years that Mr. Lennie was there. A short distance below the fort an English church mission was being commenced in 1859, where it is likely that farming operations have since been carried on. They plant about the 1st of June and gather in about the 1st of September. The summer is very warm and the days long. For a month in midsummer it is possible to read a book at any time in the night without lamp light. There is no frost or snow in June, July or August. Mosquitoes and bull-dogs are plentiful. The ground begins to freeze about the middle of September and is solid early in October. Ice begins to run in the river about the 20th of September and the rivers were frozen across in the falls of both '58 and '59, on the 1st of October. Snow falls about the same time and increases in depth until the 10th of May, when it commences to go off. The fall is very great. In the winter of '58-'59 the average depth was five feet, in the following winter over four feet. During the whole winter the snow is like loose sand, and does not drift much nor have a hard crust. Although the thermometer goes lower than at Edmonton, the cold is not felt as much, as the air is dryer. In midwinter the days have only about three hours sun. When the snow begins to go spring opens very quickly. In the spring of '58 the snow began to melt about the 8th of May and was completely gone on the 12th, and on the 16th the trees were out in leaf as fully as in midsummer. Frost remains in the ground below a depth of four feet all the time. Mr. Lennie saw the corpse of a man which had lain in the ground seven years taken up and it showed no signs of decay. On the banks of the Mackenzie some of the masses of ice left in spring remain until August. The ice of the rivers freezes to a depth of five feet. The break up of the ice in the spring is a grand sight. In both '58 and '59 the Liard river broke on the 10th of May. The water came down in a tremendous volume breaking the ice up with a noise like thunder, the water rising almost to the level of the fort, eighty feet, in a few minutes. The Liard enters the Mackenzie at right angles, and the current cut a channel clear across the Mackenzie in a few minutes. The Mackenzie then began to break below the mouth of the Liard, in the same manner and was clear of ice in a very few days. Above the mouth of the Liard the Mackenzie remained solid until the 15th of June. The ice ran out of the Liard in a day or two, and the water then subsided to its ordinary level. The fort is not very large and is laid out in the form of a square. The buildings which form the square are connected by a low paling. On one side is the trading store, on another the chief factor's house, on another

a large store house, and on the fourth the men's quarters. A boat shed, where York or inland boats are built, is situated a little south of the fort and the forge to the north. The buildings are ordinary Red river frame. The force permanently employed is about seven men and three officers. A yoke of oxen is kept for draught purposes and some milking cows, besides young stock. All thrive very well. The cattle feed out in the summer and are stabled warmly in the winter. The oxen work hauling wood in the winter and do not suffer particularly from cold. Hay to supply them in the winter is cut in small swamps along the banks of the Liard. There were no horses or small stock at the time mentioned. The men's living at that time was chiefly deer meat and whitefish. The deer meat was traded from the Indians in the vicinity, and the fish were brought from the outlet of Great Slave lake, over 200 miles up the Mackenzie. The fishery was on the Big Island. Boats were sent up late in the summer from Ft. Simpson, generally three in number, the trip occupying about seven days. By the time they arrived the nights were cold enough to freeze the fish, which were hung up when caught. Each boat carried about 3,000. The fish were about the size Lac Ste Anne fish, but much finer, and were very plentiful, as one man with a sufficient supply of nets could catch a boat load in one or two nights. When the boat loads had been caught and the weather became cold enough to keep the fish, the start for home was made. The river by this time was full of floating ice and the boats could only float with it. The trip down occupied about three days. Feathered game is scarce around the fort, as there are no feeding grounds for waterfowl. The only time they are seen or shot is when they are passing north and south in spring or fall. Moose are plentiful near the fort. There are also elk or red deer and white tailed deer, but these are found towards the east and north. Musk oxen are not found nearer than Great Bear lake, nearly 200 miles north of Ft. Simpson. Timber wolves are plentiful not far from the fort, but they are still more plentiful further north, where they hunt in packs. There are also grizzly and black bears. The fur bearing animals of trade are plentiful. The Indians immediately around the fort and up the river nearly to Slave lake and down to Bear lake are the Slaves, or Slaveys, who are quiet and tractable. The Lehaunies, a very wild and wandering tribe, inhabit the country near the mountains west of Ft. Simpson. The Dog ribs inhabit the country north of Slave lake, the Montagnais the south side of the lake. The Locieux take the country north and west of the Slaves, including the greater part of Alaska along the Yukon. The Esquimaux inhabit the coast of the Arctic. Of all these tribes the Locieux is the largest and has the finest looking men. The Esquimaux are short men with fair complexions, and much milder and better looking than those residing around the shores of Hudson's bay.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

STURGEON PROTESTANT PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT,

Within the following limits, that is to say, Comprising sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 in township 54, range 24 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada; and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 in township 55, range 24 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada,

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits, to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

TUESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF MARCH, 1885,

At the Sturgeon church, section 3, township 55, range 24, west of the 4th principal meridian.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward, for voting at this time and place." (Signed)

GEORGE SUTHERLAND,

Returning Officer,

J. H. LONG,

D. B. WILSON,

School Committee.

Sturgeon River, January 31st, 1885.

CAREFULLY SELECTED

SEEDS.

If you want good Reliable Garden, Farm or Flower seeds, send to

ROBERT EVANS & CO.,
Seed Merchants and Growers,
Hamilton, Ont.

Catalogue free on application.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds.

Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,

473, Main street,

Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 484.

NEW GOODS.

JUST OPENED!

And ready for inspection. Will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A

FINE ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY.

Please call and examine.

No trouble to show goods.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Co., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—headquarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald—formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. First-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DR. LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Hermitage.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Prince street Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Banatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cochshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district,

G. A. BLAKE,

Belmont farm

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The annual examination of the pupils of the Edmonton public school took place on Friday afternoon last. Fifty pupils were present and fully forty spectators. The teacher, R. Secord, examined the pupils in reading, spelling and dictation, in which they showed great proficiency. The specimens of writing were examined by Rev. A. B. Baird, whose report will be published next week. The good discipline under which the pupils seemed to be was noticed and favorably commented upon by all the spectators present. At the conclusion of the examination a number of the younger children gave short recitations, and Lily McCauley sang. Between the recitations Colin Lennie, aged ten, furnished excellent music on the accordion. The distribution of prizes followed.

SPECIAL PRIZES—Writing, 1st, Robena Henderson, Scott's Poems; 2nd, John O. Groat, The Three Commanders. Regular attendance, Flora Macdonald. Good behaviour, Outram Anderson, Robinson Crusoe.

FOURTH CLASS—1st, Robena Henderson, Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress and Holy War; 2nd, William Lennie, Memoirs of Great Commanders; 3rd, Adolphus Norris, Cyril Hamilton, His Adventures by Sea and Land; 4th, Alex. Groat, Hiawatha, or the Legends of the Wigwam; 5th, Edward Connor, Thos. Moore.

THIRD CLASS—1st, Percy Henderson, Poetical works of Lord Byron (complete); 2nd, Jas. O. Groat, Poetical works Alex. Pope; 3rd, Colin Lennie, Out on the Pampas; 4th, Flora Macdonald, Poetical Works of Thomas Hood; 5th, Outram Anderson, Robinson Crusoe; 6th, Chas. Kelly, Longfellow's Poetical Works; 7th, Fred Henderson, Stephen the Schoolmaster; 8th, Seton Anderson, My Mother's Diamonds; 9th, John Rowland, Left Alone; 10th, Malcolm F. Groat, Gladys, the Reaper; 11th, James McKernan, Woodland Notes; 12th, Mary Ross, Very Gentle; 13th, Mary McKernan, Helen Mordaunt.

SECOND CLASS (SEN.)—1st, Agnes Henderson, Dolly's Petition; 2nd, Alex. McCauley, Evenings at Home; 3rd, William Kelly, Dick Rodney; 4th, William Rowland, Almost too Late; 5th, Lily McCauley, School Girls all the World Over; 6th, Fred Robertson, Paul Harvard's Campaign; 7th, John Cameron, In London Fields; 8th, Miles Norris, How to Get On in Life (Jno. Hartley); 9th, Archie Rowland, The Grafton Family; 10th, Henry Fraser.

SECOND CLASS (JUN.)—Charles Henderson, City Sparrows, and who Cares for Them; 2nd, Kate Macdonald, Clarice Egerton's Life Story; 3rd, Mary Henderson, Helen Maurice; 4th, Maggie Hardisty, Aunt Janie's Hero; 5th, Eliza Macdonald, Pound and Burnt.

FIRST CLASS (SEN.)—1st, Jas. Ross, Great Voyagers; 2nd, Howard Cameron, Selim's Pilgrimage; 3rd, Jane Goodridge, Margaret's Journal; 4th, Maria Fraser, Pansy; 5th, Betsey Rowland, Margie's Gifts and How She Used Them; 6th, Clara Norris, Miss McGraw; 7th, Alice Irwin, Little Women Married.

PART SECOND.—1st, Thomas Henderson, Getting on in the World; 2nd, William Groat, Selim's Pilgrimage; 3rd, James Fraser, Joe Herman's Experience; 4th, Donald McDonald, The Gayworthy's.

FIRST CLASS (JUN.)—1st, Walter Henderson; 2nd, Lennie Goodridge, Waifs and Strays; 3rd, Alex. Ross, Waifs and Strays; 4th, Henry McDonald.

Several gentlemen were called upon for addresses, but declined owing to the late hour. The school was dismissed about five o'clock.

The liquor men of Ontario show more zeal than discretion in going to Ottawa in a body to plead their cause there. It is a confession of defeat at the polls—that public opinion is against them. This being the case what hope have they of influencing a government, which depends for its existence on public opinion, against what has been unmistakably declared and by them admitted to be that public opinion.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Feb. 27th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	31	-8
Sunday,	32	8
Monday,	39	3
Tuesday,	45	25
Wednesday,	46	22
Thursday,	50	21
Friday,	49	26

Barometer falling, 27.670.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEED OATS.—New White Egyptian Side Oat, Frost proof; most prolific; twelve bushels grown from ten pounds of seed. Only small quantity for sale this season. **SEED POTATOES.**—New White Elephant; equal in quality to Beauty of Hebron; much larger and more prolific; 100 pounds grown from 1 pound planted; very few for sale. Samples to be seen at ROSS BROTHERS', Tinsmiths.



NOTICE.

To Millers and others within the North-West territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st principal meridian only.

Sealed tenders accompanied by one hundred pound samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the under-mentioned Indian Agencies in the North-West Territories up to noon of Thursday, the thirtieth day of April 1885.

Agent,	Agency.
H. Martineau,	Manitoba house,
L. W. Herchmer,	Birtle.
A. McDonald,	Indian Head.
J. A. Macrae,	Carlton.
J. M. Rae,	Battleford.
T. T. Quinn,	Fort Pitt.
W. Anderson,	Edmonton.
M. Begg,	Blackfoot Crossing.
W. Peckington,	Fort MacLeod.

Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity, and points of delivery of flour required, may be had on application to any of the above-named agents, or from the Indian commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the agents or of the Indian commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfill his contract to the satisfaction of the department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any chartered bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the agencies specified above, or with the Indian commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
By Supt. General of
Indian Affairs.
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL CO.'S, GROWERS OF
Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada. Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.

WABA NURSERIES,

Amprior, Ont.

The most northern nursery in Canada.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point Le Pe, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. **STUART D. MULKINS.** Edmonton, Oct. 11th, 1884.

POLITICAL MEETING.—The candidates for the representation of this electoral district in the North-West council are requested to attend and address a meeting of the residents of Saskatchewan City and vicinity, on Saturday evening, Feb. 28th, at 7:30 in the Palace Hotel.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 in township 54, range 24 west of the 4th principal meridian; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30 and 31, and those portions of sections 3, 4, 11, 14, and 23 west of the North Saskatchewan river in township 54, range 23 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MARCH, 1885,

at the house of F. Pagerie, on the south west quarter of section 5 township 54, range 23. Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

F. PROVOST,
Returning Officer.
H. VIZINA,
J. BOURKE,
School Committee.

FANNING MILLS.—The latest improved. Law & Whitelaw makers, Meaford, Ont. A year's trial has proved these mills to be better suited for the work in this district than any others ever brought in. For sale by FRANK OLIVER.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE
making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. **LEEON & SCOTT,** mail contractors, Calgary.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9:30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B. Co. store. **D. McLEOD,** proprietor.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,
Opposite Post Office,
CALGARY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT,

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
H. C. WILSON.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6:30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmon, ton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.
J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A. E.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Services at other places as follows: Belmont, Jan. 11, 25, Feb. 8, 22, March 8, 22 at 2:30 p.m. Clover Bar, Jan. 18, Feb. 15 at 2:30 p.m. Sturgeon river, Feb. 1, March 1 at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 8 at 10 a.m. No morning service in Edmonton on the mornings on which service is held at Ft. Saskatchewan.